

VOL. 8.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,  
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the West.  
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HORD & METCALFE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT KY.  
J. YSANDER HORD and JAS. P. METCALFE, have formed a partnership for the practice of law and the collection of claims. If business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.  
Office on the corner occupied by Judge Hord, on St. Clair street. April 29, 1858.

LAW CARD.  
R. F. SERRALL. J. TEVIS.  
SERRALL & TEVIS,  
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Office on Jefferson Street, opposite Court House. (April 22, 1858—15)

GORIN & GAZLAY,  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
REFERENCES.  
Messrs. JAS. TRIMBLE & CO.; GAVIN, BELL & CO.; McDONELL, YOUNG & CO.; HUGHES & HENDERSON; LOW & WHITNEY; JAS. E. BERRY, Esq.; HAY, CRAIG & CO.; CARUTH, MOSE & THING; WILSON, STARRIB & SMITH; CAMPBELL & HOPKINS; CURD & WHITE; ANAT & RAY; CURD & CO.

JOHN FLOURNOY,  
Attorney at Law, Notary Public,  
DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE  
COMMERCIAL & AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois attended to, prompt remittances made, correspondence solicited, and information cheerfully given.  
REFERS, BY PERMISSION, TO  
THEOP. PARSONS, L. L. D., Professor of Law, Cambridge, Mass.  
KENNEDY & BROTHER, Merchants, St. Louis.  
CROW, McCREE & CO., Merchants, St. Louis.  
HUN. JO. F. KILPATRICK, Judge of Appeals of Mo. Haywood, Crow & Co., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
ROCKNER, HALL & CO., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio. Sept. 9, 1857—15.

FRANK BEDFORD,  
Attorney at Law,  
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.  
Dec. 1, 1856—15.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.  
OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and Upper streets. (May 23, 1858—15)

THOMAS A. MARSHALL  
HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of law, will attend punctually to such cases as may be entrusted to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.  
March 30, 1857—15.

WALL & FINNELL,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH END CITY HALL W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals at Frankfort.  
May 5, 1858—15.

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,  
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,  
DES MOINES, IOWA.  
PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.  
They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.  
They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.  
They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount sufficient to justify a visit to that country is offered.  
The Senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the Land Business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made actual survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.  
They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Lands on Commission, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of Third and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.  
March 11, 1857—15.

T. N. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.,  
WILL practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His Office is on St. Clair street, next door to Gen. Peter Dudley's residence. Feb. 29, 1850, 751—15.

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.  
WILL practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Oct. 28, 1853.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street, over the Telegraph Office. Will practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties. Dec. 7, 1850—15.

TO Road Contractors.  
SEALED PROPOSALS to construct about ten miles of Turnpike Road, from Cynthiana to Leesburg, in Harrison county, Kentucky, in sections of one mile each, on and after if necessary, Saturday, the 5th of June next, at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Cynthiana, at which place plans and specifications may be seen.  
P. KIRKLEY, Pres. C. & L. Road Co.  
June 2, 1858—W3.—Cyn. Age.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,  
Partners in the  
PRACTICE OF LAW.  
WILL attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1852—15.

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.  
REFER TO  
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Frankfort, Ky.  
Hon. JAMES HARLAN, Lexington, Ky.  
Taylor, Turner & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.  
G. H. MONSARRAT & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.  
W. T. Lewis, Louisville, Ky.  
July 23, 1853—15.

S. D. MORRIS,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.  
Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.  
Feb. 29, 1857—W3.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.  
WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office on St. Clair street in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1857—15.

JOHN A. MONROE,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals in the Frankfort Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents in any part of the State.  
Always at home, every communication will have his attention, and he will attend to the collection of Debts for non-residents in any part of the State. Always at home, and having determined to have all his affairs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower courts, all concerned will be fully informed how his duty has been performed.  
He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be used or recorded in other States; and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.  
Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—15.

B. & J. MONROE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
JAMES MONROE will attend to the collection of claims in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others.  
(April 9, 1856—15)

BOOK BINDING.  
A. C. Keenon informs his friends and former customers, that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.  
If CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.  
If BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, on reasonable terms.  
If Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law Office.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,  
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.,  
HAVE constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.  
If Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.  
April 1, 1858—15.

Fresh Bread and Rusk every Morning.  
HAVING secured the services of the Baker whose celebrated French Rolls, &c., have given such universal satisfaction to the citizens of Frankfort, for the last two months, we will keep a supply constantly on hand. Persons desirous of obtaining it can get it fresh every morning by calling at our establishment on Main street.  
GRAY & TODD.  
June 21, 1858.

ELEGANT STOCK  
OF  
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING  
—AT—  
CHARLES B. GETZ'S,  
Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
(CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL find at my establishment, the most desirable selection of Men and Boys' fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Goods, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, CRAVATS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c., Ever exhibited in this city.  
My Goods have been selected with great care, and at prices which will enable me to sell again as cheap, or cheaper than any other house in the city.  
My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING was never excelled, and I invite the special attention of parents to this department.  
An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited, as I am confident that one of my line of Dress Coats, Pants, Overcoats, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, and every kind of wearing apparel, cannot fail of finding the article to suit among my stock.  
CHARLES B. GETZ,  
Corner Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort, Oct. 16, 1857—15.

Notice! Notice!  
AFTER FIRST JANUARY WE WILL CONSIDER all accounts payable and due on FIRST MAY, SEPTEMBER, and JANUARY, (4 months credit) if not paid when due we shall charge interest from that time. Our old and punctual customers will please bear this in mind, for the ensuing year we will open no new accounts, and will only keep accounts with those who pay us promptly.  
Dec. 30, 1857—15. GRAY & TODD.

DENTAL SURGERY,  
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.  
HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, and the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient, void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.  
Office, at his residence on Main street, Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

TO THE PUBLIC.  
WHEELER & WILSON  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S  
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!  
WE would respectfully invite the ladies of Lexington and the adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.  
—ALSO—  
Agents for the WILLAMANTIC LINEN COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD.  
This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to Coats' for hand sewing. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.  
We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Twist.  
Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store, Main street, Lexington, Ky.  
If Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.  
S. W. WHEELER,  
PHILO L. WILSON,  
Aug. 25, 15. (Ch. Obs. & Rep.)

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,  
TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,  
OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET,  
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.  
WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Grist Mills, Coal Mines, &c., &c.; Cranks, Gudgeons, Rod Irons, Saw Slides, Carriage Segments, Cotton Ginn Segments, and Pumps, Car Wheels, Grate Bars, Mill Spindles, Mill Dogs and Stirrups, always on hand.  
Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels or Grist or Saw Mills.  
A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c. Castings made at the shortest notice.  
WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Louisville, Ky.  
April 12, 1856—15.

H. G. BANTA,  
PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.  
To the Citizens of Frankfort and Surrounding Country:  
I AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and by doing good work, to merit a continuance of the same in the following branches of my trade:  
HOUSE PAINTING:  
All kinds of Zinc, White and Enamelled Paints; Painting, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of plain House and Roof painting done in the most durable manner. Mix ed paints always for sale.  
SIGN PAINTING  
All kinds Gilt, Fancy and Plain Signs; also, Signs painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Show Windows; Trunks and Umbrellas marked at short notice.  
IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES,  
Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble, in the best manner.  
GLAZING  
Of every description, such as Sashes for Houses, and Green Houses, leaded or plain, and of every size, and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very best style.  
PAPER HANGING.  
Every kind of Paneled, Match, Plain or Ornamental Paper Hanging; Testers and Fire Screens neatly papered.  
June 24, 1857—15.

LOOK HERE!  
\$20,000 STOCK  
OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESDEN CHINA.  
DINING, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Sets; Bohemian, French, Belgian, and American Glass Ware; Iron Stone, China, and Common Earthenware; Britania Ware, Lamps, Girandoles, Wafers and Trays.  
IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY,  
Double Silver-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Baskets, Waiters, Salts, Tea Sets, &c., &c., will be sold at  
EASTERN COST PRICE.  
As new arrivals are willing to make change in business. All the above mentioned goods are of the newest and latest styles and Patterns, manufactured expressly for them.  
By calling respectfully the attention of house-keepers and merchants, we are sure that we will give perfect satisfaction.  
If Orders from the country punctually and discreetly attended to.  
Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, Mozart Hall, Louisville, Ky., and No. 239, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Jan. 2, 1856—15.

STOLEN!  
From the subscriber, about one mile below Frankfort, on Monday night last,  
A BLACK MARE,  
7 or 8 years old; 15 hands high; near eye out; shoulder rubbed with the collar; works well; no other marks recollected. There was taken with her an old saddle and blind bridle. A liberal reward will be paid for information that may enable me to recover her.  
Nov. 11 1857—15. H. BLANTON.

GWIN & OWEN,  
Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,  
STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,  
MAIN STREET,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
Jan. 30, 1857—15.

FRANKFORT OMNIBUS LINE.  
Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.  
THE undersigned, Proprietor, respectfully informs the citizens of Frankfort and the traveling public that he is running a line of Omnibuses and Baggage Wagon in connection with the passenger trains and will deliver passengers and their baggage wherever they wish to go, at the following rates:  
One passenger and baggage 25 cents.  
Families, or parties of four or more persons and their baggage at 12 1/2 cents each.  
He will also attend Balls, Parties, Pic Nics, &c., when desired, upon reasonable terms.  
Having good corns, a general horse, and careful drivers, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.  
Passengers upon the cars will be waited upon by his Agent, Mr. Caywood, before their arrival.  
If all calls left at Railroad Depot, either of the hotels or his stable will be promptly attended to.  
JOHN HENDERSON,  
May 5, 1858—15. (Yeoman copy)

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! ICE!!!!  
Cash! Cash!! Cash!!!  
I WILL commence delivering ICE to day, to those who pay for the luxury. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.  
EDGAR KEENON. JOHN N. CRUTCHER.

KEENON & CRUTCHER,  
SUCCESSORS TO  
MORRIS & HAMPTON AND H. EVANS & CO.,  
Main street, third door from St. Clair,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
Boots,  
Shoes,  
Hats,  
Caps, and  
Straw Goods.

—ALSO—  
MISCELLANEOUS & SCHOOL BOOKS,  
Pen and Pocket Knives,  
Razors and Scissors,  
Port Monies,  
Perfumery, &c., &c.  
The public is respectfully requested to call and examine our stock of goods.  
All orders and mail orders made to teachers.  
April 23, 1858—15.

STOVES! STOVES!!  
I HAVE just received a large assortment of the best COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city of Frankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can be bought in Louisville, for cash. Give me a call and see for yourself.  
Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware  
In all its various branches, wholesale and retail, as cheap as it can be bought at any other house in the city. Job work executed with neatness and dispatch.  
Tin Gutting and Spouting  
made up put on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. All of those who are in want of  
Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing  
would make it their interest to give me a call before going elsewhere.  
If I don't forget to come to Old Bank Building, one door from the corner Main and St. Clair streets.  
June 11, 1856—15. H. R. MILLER.

FRANGIPANNI,  
OR THE  
ETERNAL PERFUME  
Can be obtained in all its variety at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Frangipanni Pomade.  
A beautiful article for the hair, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Frangipanni Sachels,  
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Toilet Mirrors,  
Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany frames, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
The Best Assortment  
Of fine Fancy Articles of every kind: Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Pomades, Corals, Perfumery, at  
Oct. 7, 1857—15. Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

N. D. SMITH & CO.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
ALCOHOL,  
COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS,  
Nos. 16 & 18, West side Second St., bet. Main & Market  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
August 26, 1857—15.

FRESH SUGAR CURED WHITE FISH—A few pack  
AGES, just received and for sale at  
Dec. 31 1857. GRAY & TODD.

DOMESTIC EDUCATION.  
ASSISTED by my daughter, MARY O. LEWIS, I propose to receive into my house in Frankfort, in addition to three of my grand-daughters, three other girls as boarders and pupils. No other girls will be admitted or taught. The physical, moral, and intellectual development of these six girls will be the objects of our care. I have had some experience in teaching, and believe that the plan combines many advantages and avoids some evils attending large schools.  
The charge will be \$80 the session of five months for board and teaching.  
Apply to me at Frankfort, Ky., for further or more particular information.  
June 25, 1858—W3. Late of Llangollen, N. D. SMITH.

KEENON & CRUTCHER,  
HAVING PURCHASED THE STOCK OF  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS,  
Books & Stationery,  
OF H. EVANS, also that of MORRIS & HAMPTON, will continue to carry on the above business, at the stand occupied by H. EVANS, on Main street, where, by strict attention to business, they hope to merit as well as receive a liberal share of public patronage.  
March 15.

Agents Wanted.  
HAVING TAKEN THE GENERAL AGENCY FOR FRANKFORT, I desire to engage a number of energetic persons to canvass for the same. The precise terms are not stated except to those prepared and resolved to go into the business. This much, however, may be said, that it is not desirable for any to engage, or continue in the business, who cannot make for himself \$100 per month.  
For particulars, address  
Rev. A. R. MACEY,  
Bridgeport, Franklin county, Ky.  
May 3, 1858—3m.

MOSELEY'S  
TUBULAR WROUGHT IRON  
ARCH BRIDGES AND ROOFS.  
THESE Bridges and Roofs have now been fully tested in this vicinity, and it is universally conceded that they cannot be excelled. The Roofs are wholly of Wrought Iron, or mixture of Wood and Iron. Sheeting always from  
The Bridges are wholly Wrought Iron except the floor, which is wood, like the floors of ordinary Bridges. We are prepared to make these structures in any quantity, at prices about as follows:  
Railroad Bridges, 50 feet span, 8,000 lbs, \$17 50 per foot lineal.  
Common Road or Turnpike, 50 feet span, 2,500 lbs, \$5 75 per foot lineal.  
Bovils, all iron, 50 feet width of building, \$25 per 100 square feet, part wood and part iron, from \$12 to \$20 per square.  
Increase of span of bridges or width of buildings makes an increase of price, but the increase in price is no more than the increase of wooden structures.  
We can furnish iron of every size to work into Bridges and Roofs, and Railroad or other companies, buying the right to use them and the iron of us, can make their own structures one third less than the above prices. Our structures weigh only from 1-4 to 1-10 that of wood; difference in freight in a long distance buys our work. In a few days we will have at our Factory, 497 West Third street, in this city, four different specimens of our Roof, where the public can inspect them to their satisfaction. We beg them to give us a call, as all our work is warranted, and we ask no pay on ordinary jobs until the work is done and approved, payments being secured on contracting. Office No. 66 West Third street, Cincinnati, O.  
MOSELEY & CO.  
June 14, 1858—W3.

LOUISVILLE AGRICULTURAL  
WORKS.  
We are now Manufacturing for the  
HARVEST OF 1858,  
1000  
Kentucky Harvesters,  
THE BEST  
COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER  
NOW IN USE.  
DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE SENT FREE  
on application by mail or otherwise.  
Orders and correspondence promptly attended to.  
Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at our manufactory, corner ninth and Jefferson streets.  
MILLER, WINGATE & CO.  
March 23—W3.  
Yeoman copy four times weekly and charge Commonwealth.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT  
OF FANCY ARTICLES,  
CAN BE OBTAINED AT  
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.  
POMADES FOR THE HAIR  
Of every style and price at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
TOOTH BRUSHES,  
A beautiful assortment, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
COMBS  
every description and material, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
HAIR BRUSHES.  
The largest variety in Frankfort, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS.  
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
DOG GRASS BRUSHES,  
For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
FANCY SOAPS  
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
FINE TOILET BOTTLES,  
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
FINE COLOGNE,  
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.  
The genuine Lab's as well as a variety of other's make, in new styles, and at all prices, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
EVERYTHING  
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.  
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Dec. 1, 1856.

CAPITAL HOTEL,  
HAVING leased this splendid HOTEL, in the City of Frankfort, for a term of years, and being determined to keep a First Class House, I respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.  
I have engaged the services of Mr. JAS. L. SKEEN as Clerk, a gentleman who has much experience and is well-known to the traveling public. Mr. Skeen was for many years at the Galt House, Louisville, and lately of the National Hotel of the same city.  
I can only promise that everything which can be done by my employees or myself, will be done to insure the comfort and pleasure of all the guests of the Capital Hotel.  
May 1, 1858—15. R. CAMPBELL STERLE.

BOARDING!!  
I AM PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE THREE OR four young men as day boarders. Any such desiring a pleasant location will please call on me at the Auditor's office. I have also a large and comfortable room that I would lend to a gentleman and his lady.  
May 3, 1858—15. JAMES R. WATSON.

Peter Parley's Latest and Greatest Effort.  
"No Library in the Country is complete without it"  
"It should be in every private and public library, and in every family."—TESTING  
BY OF A THOUSAND WITNESSES.  
MAGNIFICENT WORK OF HISTORY  
A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF.  
1235 Pages—70 Maps—700 Engravings.  
HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS.  
From the Earliest Period to the Present Time.  
UNIVERSAL HISTORY,  
In which the History of every Nation, Ancient and Modern, is separately given.  
By S. G. GOODRICH.  
Author of "Peter Parley's Tales," "Recollections of a Lifetime," etc.  
It contains 1235 pages, royal octavo, and is illustrated by 70 Maps and 700 Engravings: BOUND IN TURKEY MOROCCO, OR CLOTH.

PRICE.  
In Morocco, gilt back and sides, marbled edges, \$8 00  
In Morocco, full gilt sides and edges, 6 00  
TWENTY SIX THOUSAND COPIES of this elaborate work have already been sold. The flattering confidence indicated by this liberal patronage has induced the Author and Publishers to revise the work thoroughly, to bring it down to the latest period, and to introduce New and Superior Illustrations.  
Thus improved and perfected, it is believed that no other Universal History can compare with this, for the fullness and accuracy of its statements, the convenience of its arrangement, the clearness, simplicity and dignity of its style, for the consequent interest which it excites, and the valuable instruction which it imparts, and the durability and neatness of its mechanical execution.

CARD.  
We state positively that this Work is not, and will not be for sale in any bookstore in the country. It is offered only by our Sole Agents, one of which is the distributor of this Circular, and by whom alone the Work is sold in this locality.  
E. G. STORKE, Publishing Agent.  
Abrams, N. Y.  
JOHN K. KAY is the Agent for this Work in the counties of Franklin, Scott, and Bourbon.

From the many recommendations of this Work we have only room for the following:  
From Rev. Dr. Telford, late President of Genesee College.  
GENTLEMEN:—Having made a particular examination of Goodrich's "History of All Nations," I am free to say, that I know of no work, great or small, that contains so full an amount of useful and interesting material for family reading. It is written in Mr. Goodrich's best style. It is a library, a historical library of itself; and it is worth, according to the usual test of good reading, two or three times the money yearask for it. It is so wonderful that you have to keep a power press running constantly to supply the orders for these volumes; for the public have only to know their value to make them a universal want with all classes.  
I am, gentlemen, most respectfully yours,  
B. F. TEFERT.

Extract from a Letter from Ex-President Fillmore.  
I think it eminently deserving of the public patronage. It is necessarily brief; but it brings under review, with its admirable illustrations, the principal subjects worthy of attention in all nations, and to the young especially, it is invaluable.  
I have been familiar with Mr. Goodrich's writings for many years, and have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him; and think him admirably qualified for imparting instruction in a way that brings it within the reach of the common mind.  
JAMES M. FILLMORE.  
June 20, 1858.

MANSION HOUSE.  
Corner of Main and St. Clair Streets  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in this old established and well known Hotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the markets, &c., will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known to a large portion of the traveling community, as a man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it.  
May 23, 1858. BEN. LUCKETT.

Corn for Sale.  
ABOUT ONE HUNDRED BARRELS OF GOOD sound Corn for sale. Apply to the subscriber across the river below the mouth of Benson.  
J. B. RAH GOINS,  
Adm'r of Jas. Goins, deceased.  
June 9, 1858—15W3.

Partnership Dissolved.  
THE undersigned dissolved their partnership in the mercantile business, at Peak's Mill, on the 25th of June, 1858, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will settle their accounts with J. W. L. SULLIVAN, one of the co-partners, who is alone authorized to close the business of the firm; and all persons who have claims against us, as partners, will present their claims to him for adjustment. An early settlement with all is very desirable.  
JAMES L. SULLIVAN  
JAMES H. WILLIS  
FRANKLIN CO., June 29, 1858—W3.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.  
Short Line Route to the North & West.  
Through to Chicago in 15 hours.  
Through to St. Louis in 14 hours.  
Through to Cairo in 20 hours.  
Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.  
Fares as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.  
Freight destined for places in any of the above States for sale with despatch at low rates. Mark care E. O. NORTON, Louisville.  
For through tickets and rates of freight apply at "THE LINE" Railroad office 555, Main street, Louisville, Ky.  
Aug. 31, 1857 15. E. O. NORTON, Agent.

State of Kentucky,  
FRANKLIN COUNTY, Sec.  
TAKEN UP AS A FREY by D. C. Freeman, living in said county, about three miles from Frankfort, on the Georgetown pike, one SORREL HORSE, five years old, about 15 hands high; has the feature; one hind foot white; a small snip in the forehead; appraised by me at \$50. Given under my hand this 25th day of June, 1858.  
J. D. BROWN, J. P. F.

Wanted!  
A COMPETENT person to take charge of a Public School in the city of Frankfort. A middle aged man preferred. A teacher of the above character will receive a liberal salary and a permanent situation by addressing the School Committee, city of Frankfort.  
If Early application solicited.  
June 4, 1858—15.

GIN—If you want excellent GIN call at  
April 23, 1858. GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.



## THE COMMONWEALTH.

### Death of John Anthony Quitman.

The telegraph has announced that General J. A. Quitman died at his residence near Natchez, Mississippi, on the 17th inst. He was born, we believe, at Red Hook, about five miles from Rhineback, Dutchess county, New York, on the 1st of September, 1799. His father was the Rev. Dr. Frederick Henry Quitman, pastor of a Lutheran Reformed Church in Red Hook, who was a native of Prussia, and whose wife was the daughter of the Governor of the Dutch colony of Caracoea.

John Anthony was the fifth of seven children born to these parents. In early youth he worked on his father's farm. It appears from the obituary notice published in the Herald and Times, that his first studies were prosecuted in the seminary in Cooperstown; he afterwards passed to the College at Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, where he was occupied with the double purpose of filling a professorship and studying for the ministry, for which profession he was designed. But his attention was ultimately diverted to the law. About the close of the year 1820, he left Mount Airy with his pack on his back and gun in his hand, and traversing the mountains on foot reached Pittsburgh. He there took a flatboat down the Ohio. He stopped at Chillicothe, in the State of Ohio, where he became the clerk of Mr. Platt Bush, who was then receiver for Delaware county. He continued the study of law, and in 1821 was admitted to the bar.

He then removed to Natchez, where he formed a law partnership with Mr. Griffith. In 1824 he married Miss Eliza Turner, niece of the Chancellor of Mississippi; in the summer of 1827 was elected State Representative on the Democratic ticket from Adams county; distinguished himself as a member of the Judiciary Committee in that branch of the Legislature; and in 1828 was appointed by the Governor to the office of Chancellor, to which he was subsequently re-elected by the Legislature. He was a third time chosen Chancellor, after the office became elective under the new constitution of the State. In 1831, while a member of the Constitutional Convention, he introduced a proposition to prohibit the Legislature from borrowing money or pledging the credit of the State for banking purposes—a measure which did not prevail, though earnestly urged by the mover, who seems to have entertained apprehensions of the evils of repudiation.

In 1835, Mr. Quitman was elected State Senator and in the following year was elected President of the Senate, to perform the duties of Governor, the gubernatorial office having become vacant. His first message to the Legislature, delivered in 1836, is still ranked among the ablest of State-rights documents. In the same year, a public meeting of the citizens of Natchez selected him for the command of a body of volunteers, who went to the aid of the people of Texas against the outrages of the Mexicans and Indians. This was the General's first taste of war.

In 1837, the General visited Europe as agent of the Mississippi Railroad Company, and on his return was appointed a Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of Mississippi, but declined the office and returned to the practice of the law. In the spring of 1844, a meeting was called at his instance in the city of Jackson, with a view of promoting the annexation of Texas to the United States. Soon after came the Mexican war, in the course of which General Quitman won his laurels as a brave and successful soldier. He was appointed one of the six Brigadier Generals to command the volunteer force, and at the opening of the campaign joined Gen. Taylor at Comargo.

General Quitman's first demonstration against the enemy was the storming of Fort Tameria, a strong work at the lower part of the town of Monterey which he attacked at the head of the Tennessee regiment and the Mississippi rifles, on the 21st day of September, 1846, and captured on the 23d. On the death of Gen. Harmer, and the retirement of Gen. Butler, the command of the entire volunteer force fell to Gen. Quitman. He was intrusted by Gen. Taylor with the command of the expedition against Victoria, the capital of Tamulipais; assaulted that place with seven regiments, and took possession December 28, 1847. His forces were afterwards joined to the army under Gen. Scott.

In the meantime, Gen. Quitman had received from the President his commission of Major General in the regular service, bearing date April 14, 1847. The General was present in all the hard fought actions from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, and after the capture of the capital, received the appointment of civil and military Governor of the city. He was ordered home at the end of the year 1847, and peace was soon after declared.

Since that period, Gen. Quitman's life has been chiefly political. At the Baltimore Democratic Convention, in 1848, his name was prominent among the candidates for the Vice-Presidency; in the Presidential campaign of 1849 he was a Democratic State elector for Mississippi, and in the same year was elected to Congress, as Representative for the Fifth District of Mississippi, and was re-elected in 1850 without opposition.

At the commencement of the Thirty-fifth Congress he was appointed by Speaker Orr to the chairmanship of the committee on military affairs—a position in which his military experience and sound judgment have been alike displayed. His death leaves the chairmanship of that committee, as well as a seat in Congress, vacant.

Gen. Quitman was in person tall and of commanding air, his temperament was active, his style of composition vigorous, and his power as a debater were above mediocrity. In private life, the General was greatly esteemed. His death is reported to have been occasioned by the effects of disease contracted at the National Hotel in Washington, during the prevalence of the remarkable epidemic which occurred at that house in the winter of 56-57.

fects of disease contracted at the National Hotel in Washington, during the prevalence of the remarkable epidemic which occurred at that house in the winter of 56-57.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—The Springfield Journal relates the following incident of the late Douglas reception in that city:

The Douglasites on Saturday gave a manifestation of their zeal against Mr. Buchanan and the National Democracy party, which was of the most marked and decided character. As an indication of their affection for Mr. Douglas, his followers gathered together as many of their old campaign flags as they could collect, and suspended them across the streets fronting on the square. It was discovered, however, that one of them bore upon its folds the ominous letters:

"The Constitution, Buchanan and Breckinridge."

Instantly the flag was lowered, and in hot haste and with the most superlative contempt, the name of "Buchanan" was torn off. The flag was again hoisted and read thus:

"The Constitution, and Breckinridge."

But the blank space thus left told a tale which they wished to conceal, and again the flag was lowered and mutilated; and when it once more appeared over the street, the motto was in this shape:

"The Constitution, and—"

The blank spaces made the motto appear most ridiculous, and excited so much merriment among the bystanders, that the indignant friends of Mr. Douglas again lowered the flag, and with rage and mortification stripped the colors of the entire motto "The Constitution and" all.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

### The Fire at North Bend—Full Particulars—The Log Cabin and its History.

The residence of General Harrison was beautifully situated, about 300 yards back from the river and facing it, in the midst of a clump of fine trees, chiefly locusts. A row of these trees stood tall and green in front of the house like sentinels, and yesterday they seemed as if they had been killed at their posts, for their branches were burned, their leaves shriveled and their whole appearance was moribund.

The residence itself consisted of the central log cabin and wings running east and west. The Log Cabin which has become so famous in our political history, whose mention even yet makes a glow of the spirit of '40, was the second built at this place. The first was that built by the patentee and first settler John Cleves Symmes, and was located nearer the river than General Harrison's. The Log Cabin was of the genuine and unadorned kind, built of huge logs, with gigantic stone chimneys, and finished in the backwoods style. The cabin, however, was long since clapboarded, and the wings which were added, being built in modern style, the whole presented a symmetrical appearance.

As Gen. Harrison's family grew numerous, additions were made to the cabin, till the structure grew to a length of more, and a proportional width. When asked why he did not build a new house upon the hill that rises back of the present building, Gen. Harrison replied that he found the cabin there, and had added to it as occasion required, until he had added so much, that it hardly seemed worth while to desert it altogether.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

There are very strong reasons for believing that the fire was set by one of the servant girls. There were two girls both named Bridget, who slept in one of the rooms and were in the habit of passing from the kitchen through the porch to their room. The hired men who slept in small brick buildings detached from the main building, saw at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, a light in the kitchen. As the girls had gone to their room by ten o'clock, one of them must have gone back to the kitchen or else some one got into it from without. When the fire was fairly discovered and the family roused, one of them asked if the girls had been called. One of the hired men went immediately to their room and found one of the Bridgets up and dressed, her trunk packed and locked, and ready to leave. The other Bridget was fast asleep in bed, and was so paralyzed with fear, when informed of the fire, that she had to be carried from the room. The Bridget first mentioned lost nothing; the other Bridget lost all her clothes and some \$40 of her savings, which was in her trunk.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

The fire was discovered at about one o'clock. Mrs. Taylor's youngest child waking up woke up her, and she noticed the blaze in one of the rooms. She roused her husband and they hurried from the house. The alarm was given to the men and the children, and all were safely got out, though so hastily that they had no time to get other clothing than their night garments. Some distance below Col. Taylor's house was a young girl sitting up with her beau. They saw the bright light, and aroused their neighbors. The number who came was not large, but they went to work removing articles from the house, and succeeded in getting out a little clothing and furniture, and a few paintings and books. More might have been saved if there had not been that loss of presence of mind which always attend fires, and if the clothing of the party had been better suited to removing furniture. For it must be remembered that all the family were bare-foot till after the fire, and the grass was full of nettles and the thorns of the newly trimmed osage orange hedge. By 3 o'clock the house was so completely on fire that no one could go

into it. There are now nothing but the chimneys left.

THE FAMILY AND THEIR LOSS.

Fortunately, Mrs. General Harrison has been with her son, Hon. J. Scott Harrison, for some time, and knew nothing of the fire. She has lately been extremely feeble, and for a few days her life was despaired of. We were happy to learn yesterday that she was much better.

The various members of Col. Taylor's family were cared for by the neighbors and taken to their houses, where they will remain temporarily. Almost everything was lost. A little clothing and furniture and a few paintings were saved, but everything else was consumed. There were many relics of General Harrison, such as the banners presented to him by the ladies of Indianapolis and Cincinnati, various military decorations, &c., which have thus perished. And the public has sustained a great loss in the destruction of a mass of valuable correspondence and papers reaching from General Harrison's first entry into public life till the untimely close of his career. These papers were stored in one of the garrets, and only a basketful or two were saved.

There was no insurance on the property.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Whole Duty of a Democrat.

In the proceedings of a late Democratic Convention held in a State which, for the purposes of our commentary and moral, it is unnecessary to mention, a delegate is reported to have held the following explicit and emphatic language in relation to the fealty demanded by the Democratic party of all who aspire to the distinction of being enumerated among its liege and loyal members:

"It is characteristic of a good Democrat that he is as perfect in obedience as he is absolute in command. While he is a private in the ranks he feels it to be his duty to obey the behests of his party; when he is promoted to leadership he exacts implicit obedience to the authority which has been vested in him. When we elected James Buchanan President of the United States we also at the same time elected him President of the Democratic party; and he, together with the Cabinet and the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress, are tribunals which the party itself set up in 1856 to declare what are Democratic doctrines and Democratic measures."

This declaration has at least the merit of candor and frankness. It is apparent that the speaker, by virtue of a capacious faith in the infallibility of Democratic leaders and in the consequent wisdom of all their doctrines and measures, is perfectly honest in thus espousing a dogma which to those less deeply imbued with the Democratic spirit may smack of exaggeration, not to say servility. For nothing, we are sure, but an unconscious naivete could have prompted the avowal of such sentiments, which are of a nature to forbid the presumption that they were uttered in a spirit of affection or insincerity, since men are generally observed to practice hypocrisy only by way of assuming a virtue if they have it not. No man, we are sure, would ostentatiously wear a collar on his neck who had any faint or lingering idea that freedom was, in his case, preferable to servitude; and when we find a Democratic orator giving in his adhesion to doctrines of faith which demand a passive obedience "to the behests of party," we are bound at least to believe him sincere, since nothing but sincerity can account for such confessions.

Assuming, however, the truth of the standard thus erected, we find ourselves none the less puzzled to discover where Democratic infallibility may be always and certainly found. It is true we are told that the President, together with the Cabinet, the Democratic Senators, and the Democratic Representatives, constitute so many "tribunals" which the party has set up "to declare what are Democratic doctrines and Democratic measures." Now, admitting this to be the special function of the high authorities designated, it may sometimes happen in the future, as it certainly has happened in the past, that these "tribunals" themselves may be at variance in regard to the measures and doctrines which should be tests of party allegiance, inasmuch that we find much the same difficulty which beset the English clerical wit in his attempt to discover the seat of "Papal infallibility" amid the conflicting claims, as he understood them, of Pope, Cardinals, and Councils, jointly and severally assuming to themselves the prerogative in question. And as he, in his state of uncertainty, doubted the value of a thing which nobody could find when wanted, we are disposed, in like manner, to question the practical worth of the announcement made by this Democratic oracle, unless he will disclose some more effective means by which all aberrations from Democratic orthodoxy may be instantly and unerringly detected. However "perfect in obedience" a "good Democrat" may be, it is apparent that he is still liable to the embarrassments, together with the pains and penalties of a divided allegiance under the regimen prescribed by the political Gamaliel upon whose declarations we have thought it proper to comment.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—The Quincy papers inform us that Austin Brooks, editor of the Quincy Herald, has been removed from the office of Postmaster. Brooks is a Douglas man. He was appointed a few months ago by the Administration, in the hope that the appointment would make him a Buchanan man. It did keep him quiet awhile, but when the "Little Giant" returned to Chicago Brooks couldn't contain himself any longer, and commenced shouting for his old Chief. The President heard how he was "cutting up" and immediately chopped his head off. Poor Brooks!

TROUBLES OF A TURKISH MUSIC-MASTER.—Mrs. Hornby, who has recently published a work giving her "Adventures in and Around Stambul," says that while there she became much interested in a young French lady, who, in giving an account of the fallen fortunes of her family, also describes a new trouble. Mrs. Hornby says: "It seems that her younger brother, who is remarkable good-looking, and showed a great talent for music, was sent to Vienna for his education. His piano forte playing is thought much of here; and being so poor, and the Sultan having set the fashion of Turkish ladies learning music, he now gives lessons to the wives and daughters of several Pashas on the Bosphorus. He is married, greatly attached to his wife, and has two pretty children; added to this, he is a grave, shy young man. Well, Dhudu's trouble for her brother is this:

He goes quietly in the morning to give his lesson. Perhaps there are two or three veiled ladies in the room into which he is ushered by the attendants. Sometimes the Pacha himself is there, but very seldom; there are always two or three black attendants. "The lesson begins," says Dhudu, in a melancholy voice, "and they are generally rather stupid." The men who guard them soon grow tired of looking on, and stroll away to their pipes. They are hardly outside the door, when down goes the yashmak of one of the ladies. She is very pretty, but very tiresome; my brother is afraid to look at her. What should he do if the Pacha were suddenly to return, or one of the slaves to enter and report this to him? So he turns his head away, and tries to induce her to go on with the lesson. Would you believe it, says Dhudu, till more indignantly, the other day she took hold of his chin, and turning his face to hers, said, laughing, 'why don't you look at me, you pig?' What can my brother do? The Pacha would never believe that it is not his fault. Sometimes one of them will creep under his pianoforte, and putting her finger into his shoe tickle his foot. Yesterday they slipped two peaches in his pocket, tied up in muslin with blue ribbons, clapping their hands and laughing when he found it out. You know what those peaches mean? They mean kisses, said Dhudu, coloring, and it made my brother so nervous, for the men were in the outer room, and might have heard all about it. He would be sorry to have them punished, yet they make his life miserable. That pretty one is the worst of all, she is so daring. I visit at the harem, and went with my brother one morning. Knowing them so well, I took him in at the garden entrance, the way I always go myself. We heard somebody laugh aloud, merry laugh, and—oh, what a fright I was in—there she was, up in a peach tree. My brother turned his head away, and walked on very fast; she pelted peaches at him, then got out of the tree, and would have run after him if I had not stopped her. And here poor Dhudu fairly cried, 'what can my brother do?'

TO THE LADIES.

Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen your blood, and give you a good appetite, and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich red blood to mount to your cheek again. Every body wanted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN.

We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them stout, healthy, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE.

EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT

Should not leave the city until he had procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some inferior or spurious article, which they can buy cheap, by saying its just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease.

Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Sole proprietor of the Cordial: J. H. McLEAN, Jr., at St. Louis, Mo.

Principal depot on the corner of Third and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Louisville by BELL, TALBOT & Co., Springer & Bro., and Raymond & Patten.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

The best Liniment in the world for man or beast.

Another Remarkable Cure

Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, Rest for yourselves.

Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue on Tenth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot. He tried various Liniments, Salves, &c., but could do it no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot, and by one small bottle of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, he is now perfectly cured.

For Rheumatism and Cattle it is an infallible remedy for chafes, galls, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, sprain, swellings, splint, straws, bruises, swellings, wounds, lacerations, bites, and various other diseases which animals are liable to from injuries or accidents.

Every Country Merchant should obtain a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It sells rapidly, because it always cures.

A liberal discount will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.

For sale by J. H. McLEAN, Jr., proprietor, corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.; also for sale as above.

For sale in Frankfort by AVERILL & KEARNS, Sept. 7, 1857-ly.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

FASHIONABLE TAILORING,

on Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house, opposite Messrs. Averill & Kearns' Drug Store. He respectfully requests a share of the public patronage, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, and his prices as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city. He has formerly been in business in Versailles and refers to his customers there.

April 21, 1858-ly. JNO. W. VOORHIES.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the supervision of Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-third semi-annual session opens on the second Monday in September (13th). Charges, \$100 per half-year session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Frankfort, Ky., for the undersigned."

P. DUDLEY, President of the Board.

July 5, 1858-ly.

Versailles and Midway Stage Line.

On and after Thursday, July 1st, 1858, the undersigned will put on a line of Stages from Versailles to Lexington, leaving Versailles on Monday morning, and Lexington on Tuesday morning, and returning from Lexington to Versailles on Wednesday morning, and from Versailles to Lexington on Thursday morning.

Twice daily communication is hereby offered with Lexington, Frankfort, Georgetown, and Louisville. Packages and Express matter will be carried at reasonable charges.

If Tickets can be had at the office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington R. R. at Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington.

The line from Frankfort to Versailles having been withdrawn, the patronage of the public is respectfully requested.

July 5, 1858-ly. J. W. GILL.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

M. WATERMAN, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and an experienced teacher, and a son of the celebrated Dr. Waterman, proposes taking twenty boys at \$40 per session of nine months, commencing September 1st.

Mr. W. is highly recommended by the Faculty of the College, and by all who have employed him.

Application should be made early to Dr. JOHN L. PHILLIPS, June 11, 1858-2m. [J. L. F.]

DOMESTIC EDUCATION.

ASSISTED by my daughter, MARY O. LEWIS, I propose to receive into my house in Frankfort, in addition to three of my grand-daughters, three other girls as boarders and pupils. No other girls will be admitted or taught. The physical, moral, and intellectual development of these six girls will be the objects of our care. I have had some experience in teaching, and believe that this plan combines many advantages and avoids some evils attending large schools.

The charge will be \$80 the session of five months for board and teaching. Apply to me at Frankfort, Ky., for further or more particular information. June 12, 1858-4w. Late of Liangong. \*Yeoman copy four times weekly and charge this office.

McLEAN'S  
  
BEFORE TAKING AFTER TAKING  
STRENGTHENING CORDIAL  
AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

THE greatest remedy in the world. This Cordial is distilled from a Berry known only to myself, and chemically combined with some of the most valuable medicinal roots, herbs and barks known to the mind of man. It cures blood, black root, will cherry bark, yellow dock, dandelions, sarsaparilla, elder flowers, with others, producing the most infallible remedy for the restoration of health ever known.

IT IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY. Curing diseases by natural laws. When taken, its healing influence is felt coursing through every vein of the body, purifying and accelerating the circulation of the blood. It neutralizes any bilious matter in the stomach, and strengthens the whole organization.

McLean's Strengthening Cordial will effectually cure Liver complaints, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Inward Piles, Acidity or Sick-ness of the Stomach, Fullness of Blood, Headache, Dull Pain or Swelling in the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Choke or Suffocating Feeling when lying down, Dryness or Yellowness of the Skin and Scurvy, Night Sweats, Inward Fevers, Pain in the Small of the Back, Chest or Side, Sudden Flashes of Heat, Depressions of Spirits, Frightful Dreams, Languor, Despondency or any Nervous Disease, Sores or Blisters on the Skin, and Fevers and Ague (or Chills and Fever). It will also cure Weakness of the Bladder and Wound, such as Seminal Weakness, Incontinence of Urine, Strangury, Inflammation or Weakness of the Womb or Bladder, Whites, &c.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. This Cordial will never fail to cure any of the above diseases, if taken as per directions on each bottle, in German, English and French.

OVER HALF A MILLION OF BOTTLES Have been sold during the past six months, and in no instance has it failed in giving entire satisfaction. Who, then, will suffer from weakness or debility when McLean's Strengthening Cordial will cure you.

TO THE LADIES. Do you wish to be healthy and strong? Then go at once and get some of McLean's Cordial. It will strengthen your blood, and give you a good appetite, and invigorate your blood to flow through every vein, and the rich red blood to mount to your cheek again. Every body wanted to give satisfaction.

FOR CHILDREN. We say to parents, if your children are sickly, puny, or afflicted with complaints prevalent among children, give them a small quantity of McLean's Cordial, and it will make them stout, healthy, and robust. Delay not a moment, try it and you will be convinced.

IT IS DELICIOUS TO TAKE. EVERY COUNTRY MERCHANT Should not leave the city until he had procured a supply of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It sells rapidly, because it always cures. A liberal discount will be made to those who buy to sell again.

CAUTION.—Beware of druggists or dealers who may try to palm upon you some inferior or spurious article, which they can buy cheap, by saying its just as good. Avoid such men. Ask for McLean's Strengthening Cordial, and take nothing else. It is the only remedy that will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen the system.

One tablespoonful taken every morning fasting is a certain preventive for Cholera, Chills and Fever, Yellow Fever, or any prevalent disease.

Price only \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Sole proprietor of the Cordial: J. H. McLEAN, Jr., at St. Louis, Mo.

Principal depot on the corner of Third and Pine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Louisville by BELL, TALBOT & Co., Springer & Bro., and Raymond & Patten.

McLEAN'S VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT.

The best Liniment in the world for man or beast.

Another Remarkable Cure

Performed by McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, Rest for yourselves.

Thomas Ford, a blacksmith, living near Cass avenue on Tenth street, had a horrible running sore on his foot. He tried various Liniments, Salves, &c., but could do it no good. He despaired of ever being able to work at his trade again, because he could not bear any weight on his foot, and by one small bottle of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment, he is now perfectly cured.

For Rheumatism and Cattle it is an infallible remedy for chafes, galls, scratches, cracked heels, lameness, sprain, swellings, splint, straws, bruises, swellings, wounds, lacerations, bites, and various other diseases which animals are liable to from injuries or accidents.

Every Country Merchant should obtain a supply of McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment. It sells rapidly, because it always cures.

A liberal discount will be made to merchants who buy to sell again.

For sale by J. H. McLEAN, Jr., proprietor, corner of Third and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.; also for sale as above.

For sale in Frankfort by AVERILL & KEARNS, Sept. 7, 1857-ly.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM THE CITIZENS OF Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of

FASHIONABLE TAILORING,

on Main street, in Mrs. Noel's house, opposite Messrs. Averill & Kearns' Drug Store. He respectfully requests a share of the public patronage, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, and his prices as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city. He has formerly been in business in Versailles and refers to his customers there.

April 21, 1858-ly. JNO. W. VOORHIES.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the supervision of Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering and Mining Geology; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages.

The twenty-third semi-annual session opens on the second Monday in September (13th). Charges, \$100 per half-year session, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute, Frankfort, Ky., for the undersigned."

P. DUDLEY, President of the Board.

July 5, 1858-ly.

Versailles and Midway Stage Line.

On and after Thursday, July 1st, 1858, the undersigned will put on a line of Stages from Versailles to Lexington, leaving Versailles on Monday morning, and Lexington on Tuesday morning, and returning from Lexington to Versailles on Wednesday morning, and from Versailles to Lexington on Thursday morning.

Twice daily communication is hereby offered with Lexington, Frankfort, Georgetown, and Louisville. Packages and Express matter will be carried at reasonable charges.

If Tickets can be had at the office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington R. R. at Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington.

The line from Frankfort to Versailles having been withdrawn, the patronage of the public is respectfully requested.

July 5, 1858-ly. J. W. GILL.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

M. WATERMAN, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and an experienced teacher, and a son of the celebrated Dr. Waterman, proposes taking twenty boys at \$40 per session of nine months, commencing September 1st.

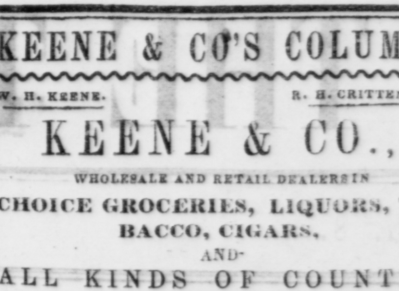
Mr. W. is highly recommended by the Faculty of the College, and by all who have employed him.

Application should be made early to Dr. JOHN L. PHILLIPS, June 11, 1858-2m. [J. L. F.]

DOMESTIC EDUCATION.

ASSISTED by my daughter, MARY O. LEWIS, I propose to receive into my house in Frankfort, in addition to three of my grand-daughters, three other girls as boarders and pupils. No other girls will be admitted or taught. The physical, moral, and intellectual development of these six girls will be the objects of our care. I have had some experience in teaching, and believe that this plan combines many advantages and avoids some evils attending large schools.

The charge will be \$80 the session of five months for board and teaching. Apply to me at Frankfort, Ky., for further or more particular information. June 12, 1858-4w. Late of Liangong. \*Yeoman copy four times weekly and charge this office.

KEENE & CO'S COLUMN.  
W. H. KEENE. R. H. CRITTENDEN.  
  
KEENE & CO.,  
WHOLESALE AND RET



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1858.

## AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,  
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

## COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF.

HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK.

ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER.

HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER.

JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR.

WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

## Locofoco Tactics.

When Judge Nuttall was a candidate, last winter, before the Democratic State Convention, for the nomination for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals, he was objected to by the Democracy of Franklin county on the ground that he was not sufficiently Democratic in his judicial conduct—that he did not use his office for the promotion of the interests of the Democratic party. We believe that this charge of infidelity to the Democratic party was based upon the fact that Judge Nuttall decided that an anonymous letter was not sufficient evidence to justify the Grand Jury in indicting some of the most respectable citizens of the county, American voters, for a high misdemeanor. But whatever fault the Democratic leaders of this county may find with the Circuit Court Judge for his want of proper fealty to his party, it appears that they have a Presiding Judge of the County Court of Franklin—who comes fully up to the party requirements—who does not for a moment scruple to use his office for partisan purposes—who is perfectly willing to permit the very small patch of the judicial emerald which falls upon the shoulders of the County Judge, to be used to cover up Democratic scores.

It is hardly necessary to inform the citizens of Franklin that until the present law was passed by the last Legislature, the Sheriff, the Judges, and the Clerk of an election, might all, legally, be members of the same political party. And there are few who do not know that heretofore the Sheriff of the county invariably presided at the County Seat as Sheriff of the election in that precinct. The last Legislature, however, passed the following law:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That hereafter, so long as there are two distinct political parties in this Commonwealth, the Sheriff, Judges and Clerk of election, in all cases of election by the people, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and under the Constitution and laws of Kentucky, shall be so selected and appointed as that one of the Judges at each place of voting shall be of one political party, and the other Judge of the other, or opposing political party; and that a like difference shall exist at each place of voting between the Sheriff and clerk of election: *Provided*, That there be a sufficient number of the members of each political party resident in the several precincts, as aforesaid, to fill said offices. And this requirement shall be observed by all officers of this Commonwealth who have the power to appoint any of the aforesaid officers of election, under the penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars for each omission, to be recovered by presentment of the Grand Jury.

It will be seen at once that, according to Judge Brown's construction of this law, whenever the Clerk of the election is an American, the Sheriff must be a Democrat, and that as the Judge of the County Court has the power of appointing the Clerks, he has also the power of saying of what party the Sheriff shall be a member; and, in all cases where the Judges disagree as to the legality of a vote the Sheriff is the umpire, the County Judge thus holds in his hands the power of favoring whatever party he chooses.

As we have before stated, it has always been the custom of the Sheriff to preside at the election in this precinct. But Judge Brown has chosen to depart from this invariable rule by appointing an American Clerk of the election at the Frankfort precinct, and we have heard that the Democracy have an idea of inducing him to usurp the high-handed authority of ordering the American Sheriff of the county to preside at the polls of some other precinct.—It must be perfectly clear that the effect of the appointment of an American Clerk in this precinct will be either to debar the American Sheriff altogether from exercising the prerogatives of his office, inasmuch as he cannot do so in this precinct where there is an American Clerk; or to force him to preside at one of the country precincts, by which means he will lose his vote—as the law would compel him to stay at the polls which may be in his care, until it is too late for him to vote in Frankfort.

Judge Brown has not acted in this manner without being fully advised of the effect of his conduct; on the contrary, when he was reminded of it he bluffedly replied that Innis Morris could very easily appoint another Sheriff—thus showing that it was his intention to exclude Morris from participating at the election in this city; to give him the choice of throwing up his office altogether, or of presiding at one of the country precincts, and losing his vote; and also demonstrating, as clearly as it can be demonstrated, that it is Judge Brown's design to give the Democrats the casting vote in this precinct. Not only is this the effect of Judge Brown's conduct, but he also virtually takes upon himself the appointment of both the Clerks and the Sheriffs at all the precincts, or at least of determining what party they shall belong to. Now we deny that

the County Judge has any power either in law or common justice to thus thrust the Sheriff out of his office and to place it in the hands of his own partisans. He has been notified, and we here notify him and his party, that the American Sheriff will not submit to his usurpation, but will discharge the duties enjoined upon him by the law and those who elected him. We further deny that the law ever contemplated that the County Judge should have the exclusive right to determine the politics of both the Sheriffs and Clerks; but we affirm that common fairness demands that these appointments should be made in conjunction with the Sheriff of the county.

Judge Brown must have had some object to gain in this attempt to eject Innis Morris from this office; and what that object is it is not difficult to see. Did he intend to impeach the integrity of the American Sheriff, by pronouncing him unfit to honestly discharge the duties of his office? Or is there something peculiar to be effected by a Democratic Sheriff who will be required to give a decision in each case favorable to his party? How many illegal votes are expected to be polled by this arrangement? The Democrats of Frankfort are driven hard when they desire to elect uncompetent men by the aid of fraud, to be countenanced and applauded by Democratic officers of the election. The conduct of Judge Brown is unworthy of him, and when some of his partisan bitterness of feeling has been allayed he will, himself, be ashamed of it. In this instance he will be foiled, as the American Sheriff will not yield even before the pronouncements of Judge Reuben Brown.

The Louisville Courier seems to be exceedingly anxious to inflame the members of the Democratic party and to enrage the Americans of that city to such a pitch that violence will be inevitable on the day of the election. It is truly lamentable that any party should sustain and foster a sheet which habitually indulges in such scurrility and low personalities as the Courier delights in. That such a paper is tolerated in any community is but another proof of the unmitigated licentiousness of the age in which we live, and that any party should be driven to make use of such a tool furnishes another evidence of the utter abandonment of all courtesy and manliness among our politicians. Its tone towards every American who dares to solicit the suffrages of his fellow citizens—no matter how elevated his social position, how pure his private life, how unstained his honor, how eminent his talents or how illustrious his political life—is marked by an insolence which is almost insufferable. It continually speaks of the most virtuous men in Louisville as if they were thieves, and has not hesitated to bespatter the garments of ministers of the Gospel who had the presumption to differ in politics from this oracle. The wisest statesmen and purest patriots in the country have been denounced, not only as superannuated dotards, but as the very vilest of all malefactors. Now, how can it be expected that peace will be maintained in a community where a party cherishes and endorses a sheet whose constant endeavor is to inflame the passions of the Democrats by almost open counsels to violence, and whose fiendish delight it is to excite and enrage the Americans by a continual stream of abuse and vilification.

The language in which this paper luxuriates, not against the political principles, but towards the individuals belonging to the American party is absolutely insupportable. Its whole aim seems to be to carry political differences into private life, and for the sake of a party triumph to deluge the streets of Louisville in blood, in order that it may have a pretext for continuing its abuse of the outraged people whom its own malice and detraction and persecution have maddened beyond endurance. But we sincerely hope that this vindictive spirit will not be gratified, although if there should be blood on the day of the election it will have the right to boast, with the foul fiend in Manfred, that it is

"The rider of the wild, the ruler of the storm."

We know of no better proof of the patient and peaceful disposition of the people of Louisville than the fact that they have submitted so long to the accumulated insults and detraction of this paper.

JAMES B. CLAY.—We learn from the Cincinnati Times that Mr. Forney, in his Westchester address, stated that Mr. Buchanan himself prepared a portion of the speech which James B. Clay delivered, on several occasions, in Pennsylvania, in the late Presidential campaign. This places Mr. Clay in a position which he and his constituents must deem degrading. It was bad enough in him to oppose his father's political friends for advocating the same principles of which James B. Clay was himself an adherent, without becoming the mere mouth piece of his father's personal enemy. Buchanan must have had a very poor opinion of our Congressmen even when he was availing himself of his ungracious services. It is not improbable that Old Buck offered Mr. Clay the foreign mission as a sort of reward for declaiming his ideas over Pennsylvania. If the charge made by Mr. Forney is untrue, it will be well for Mr. Clay to deny it at once, as the position in which it places him is far from enviable.

CURIOUS DOINGS IN TEXAS.—The Jefferson (Cass County) Gazette of the 7th inst., says:

Thirty men, armed and equipped, recently went from Grimes over into Polk county to recover a horse that they asserted had been stolen from a man named Gibbons. According to their report, they stopped in the neighborhood of Livingston and struck a camp, and sent two of their party to town to reconnoitre or parley, as might be necessary. These found sixty or seventy armed men in town who were prepared to meet them. They then returned to camp. The Sheriff of Polk county soon after made his appearance at the head of one hundred and fifty men and with a bench warrant from Judge Maxey for their arrest. They were then all very quietly taken charge of and marched out of the county and told to go home and behave themselves!—The Polk party said they did not doubt but that the horse was stolen, but there were not men enough in Grimes county to take him by force.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writing on the 18th, says: "The articles now being published in the Union against Judge Douglas are written under the special direction of the President, if not with his own hand. The same statements and language are held commonly among the friends of the Administration, and it is generally recognized that a personal war is intended at every hazard, and the Federal officers are notified that every refusal to enlist will be followed by a removal, as was recently done in Chicago."

## Let Every Man do his Duty, and the Result is Secure.

The editor of the Maysville Eagle thus exhorts the Americans of Mason to be true to their colors. The article is equally applicable to the party in Woodford and Franklin, and we hope that it will be read and its advice heeded all over the State on election day. All that we need is energy and vigor and the State is ours:

When the British fleet bore up for action, at the commencement of the memorable battle of Trafalgar, which shivered the naval power of France, and put an effectual extinguisher upon Napoleon's daring schemes of universal empire, Lord Nelson caused to be signalled to his ships that simple, but sublime, and never to be forgotten order of the day, which still stirs the heart even of a stranger, like the blast of a trumpet:—"England expects every man to do his duty!"

As the meteor flags of England sent round that thrilling call to action, a shout went up from every veteran tar and gallant sailor boy in that noble fleet, which pierced the heavens, and rolled in thunder across the waters, the herald of the iron storm which was soon to sweep before it, as the spray of the ocean, the combined maritime power of two great and mighty nations.

The victory which speedily followed—a victory which changed the destinies of the world—and which was gained over a greatly superior force of men, and vessels, and weight of metal—was the result entirely of the high and indomitable spirit which animated, as one man, every sailor in the British fleet, from the powder boy up to the Lord High Admiral. Every man performed his duty as if the fate of the battle depended on him alone!

"Each stepping where his comrade stood,  
The instant that he fell,  
No thought was there of dastard flight—  
Link'd in the serried phalanx light,  
Guns fought like nobles, square like knights,  
As valiantly and well."

As the sun went down upon the evening of that bloody day, his glowing beams at once lighted the crushed wrecks of imperial power and hopes to their ocean grave, and gleamed upon the red cross of that proud meteor flag waving in victory, with a glory bright and undying as his own eternal rays.

Do the American party of Mason county desire that victory shall perch upon their standards at the approaching election? There is but one thing necessary to ensure this result. Let every man resolve to do his duty! Let every man resolve to be active and vigilant for one day, and the issue is beyond doubt or casualty. Let every man make it his special business to vote, let every man make it his special business to see that his American neighbors vote, and the evening of the election day will see majorities rolled up for the American candidates, which will place the power and ascendancy of the party upon a basis not to be shaken. Let every voter attend to his own case first, and then see that his friend votes. Let no man fail or refuse to go to the polls on account of the trivial loss of time. It will be made up to him a thousand fold. No man ever made anything by a supine neglect of his duty, and with every free American the first and highest duty is that which he owes to his country and to his convictions of political truth. It is idle to keep up the form of a party organization, if the members permit the elections to go by default. It is folly to talk about our political principles, if we do not make them heard and felt at the polls. That man is a recreant to his principles and his party, who permits anything but absolute and insurmountable inability to keep him from the polls. He is but a Russian serf or an Austrian peasant though in the garb and bearing the pretensions of an American freeman, who with cold indifference forgets to vote at every election. In a civil and political sense, he is as culpable as the soldier who deserts his colors on the day of battle.

It is a certain fact that the American party has in this county, a clear majority of at least four hundred votes. With this large numerical superiority, defeat is impossible, if the members do their duty. If they permit Locofoco vigilance, Locofoco trickery, Locofoco mendacity, and Locofoco treachery to juggle them out of the victory, every man of the party will deserve to have a "calf skin hung around his recreant limbs," as a badge of his disgrace and dishonor.

Let every American remember well this fact—that Locofocoism having no merits of its own to rely upon—no inherent strength of truth—no moral force to encourage it to hope for success, it depends upon its activity and its energy alone. Its motto is sleepless vigilance and untiring activity. Like the great father of evil himself, it literally knows no rest. Its goal is not truth but office, its guide is not principle but ambition, its object is not the public good but power.

To counteract this activity, we must ourselves be active. Of what avail is our strength if we fail to use it? Of what use are our good principles if we fail to act in obedience to their dictates? A torpid tomb buried in his tomb of crime is of as much importance to the cause of truth and freedom in the world, as the most enlightened and just-minded American citizen, who vegetates upon his farm or in his workshop or counting room, without ever attempting to make his convictions felt in the only place where they can be influential.

The candidates of the American party were carefully selected by a convention composed of the best and most enlightened men in the county. In making the nominations, they looked alone to the fitness and qualifications of the persons selected, for the offices they were destined to fill. Why should any American hesitate or fail to give his cordial and active support to the excellent nominations thus made? No true American can or will thus fail, in the performance of his duty as a man and citizen.

Americans! the game is in your own hands. You have the power. Fail not to use it. Remember that "the price of Liberty is eternal vigilance;" and that victory is certain if we are but true to our principles. Let every man do his duty

INTERESTING MOVEMENTS.—The famous Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes as follows in his letter of the 21st inst: "It was not an idle rumor I stated a few weeks ago that an attempt would be made for an expedition from the United States territory into either Lower California or some of the northern States of Mexico. It was not for nothing that last summer Mike Walsh, Gen. Henningson, and others in the filibuster movement were in Vera Cruz and at other points. It is stated that large numbers of influential Mexicans are in favor of the erection of a new Presidency, embracing certain of the northern Mexican States, after the manner of the Texas revolt, and that they not only do not dislike the interference of Americans, but in fact have implored it, that success

may crown their efforts. This may in part account for the little that the "Lone Star" advocates, under the control of Walker and Lockridge, have said lately of Nicaragua or Cuba. Certain it is that the order has gone out from Zuloaga to concentrate troops upon the frontier, which, in the present distracted condition of Mexico, will, in all probability, remain unexecuted, and that our Government has been advised of these facts, and earnestly prayed to take means for the discomfiture of the expeditionists. Not knowing, however, what will be Mr. Forney's report of his treatment, and what really are the points of controversy between the representatives of the two nations, no decided action is taken, because it may be that now, as in 1846, Mexican rulers, to reunite the dismembered elements of the confederacy, may blindly precipitate her into a disastrous war. The Administration's desire is that the kindest relations shall exist with Mexico, and that every just ground of complaint shall be removed, but it is not certain what is the feeling of Mexico.

## Items by Telegraph.

St. Louis, July 26.

Dispatches from St. Joseph dated 23d per steamer D. A. January, state that advices from Salt Lake City to July 3d have been received. The Mormons had all returned to the city and to their homes in different parts of the territory. General Johnston passed through the city with his horses and camped thirty miles on the other side. There are no troops in the city. The Government officers are daily installed in their various offices and are preparing for the proper discharge of their duties. Brigham Young is anxious to be tried on the charge of treason, but insists that the jury shall consist of Mormons only.

LEAVENWORTH, July 23d.

Per steamer D. A. January to Boonville. Mr. Livingston, an old trader on the plains arrived last night from Salt Lake City with dates of June 30th. The army had marched from the Capitol for Cedar Valley, forty miles below. Brigham Young and the heads of the Mormon church had returned to the city and the people, en masse were following them. All was quiet in the valley. Some returned teamsters are circulating reports of rich gold deposits in the vicinity of St. Verdine's Fort. These statements do not receive full credit, in the absence of information from authentic sources.

NEW YORK, July 16.

Weekly bank statement: Decrease of loans \$235,000; increase of specie 185,000; increase of deposits 1,640,000; increase of undrawn deposits 51,000.

## DIED.

July 22, 1858, of Typhoid fever, at his residence, in Owen county, Kentucky, VIRGIL M. WEST, in the 47th year of his age. He died in hope of a blessed immortality beyond the tomb. He left a wife and family to mourn his loss, yet they mourn not as those without hope.

## OBITUARY.

In this county, at Rose Hall, the residence of Walker Vaughan, on the 20th inst., EDWARD McDONNELL, of Noblestown, Pennsylvania, in the 23d year of his age.

The deceased had, but a few months since, come a stranger among us, in the capacity of teacher. In his vacations, and by his many fine social qualities, he had early won to himself many admirers and friends. He was a graduate of Jefferson college, in his native state, and was a ripe scholar in all that constitutes the professional gentleman. From his known ability he had been selected by a community to deliver an address upon the occasion of the recent anniversary of our nation's independence. Scarcely had he voiced away on the ears of that large and delighted audience, e'er the knell of death sounded the requiem of the gifted orator.

Edward McDonnell was a young man of no ordinary promise. Though sprung from an excellent family, blessed with an abundance of the world's goods, he was not satisfied.

"To be known because his Fathers were,  
But on the highest promontory stood,  
And gazing higher, purposed in his heart  
To take another step."

His capacity had fitted him for an elevated position, which, had he lived, he doubtless would have enjoyed. His many virtues were crowned by a piety, which in one so young, always seems so much the more becoming. A mother's training had left its heavenly impress on a noble mind; but he is no more. It is always melancholy to contemplate death away from kindred and home, among strangers, blessed with an abundance of the world's goods, he was not satisfied. He pressed a desire to live until his brother, to whom a dispatch had been sent, and who was hourly looked for, could arrive. He breathed his last without a struggle at 15 minutes after 8 o'clock, his head resting on the arm of his physician to whom he said, speaking of his expected friends, "Give them my love." Though the fast falling tears that evinced the deep grief of all his attendants attest their sorrow for his loss, yet these must be outweighed by grief yet to be rekindled in that far-off home, when this sad news breaks upon it. May heaven's blessings, with the deathless hope that lightens mortal woes, rest on a parent's heart, as well as all who mourn his loss, and peace upon his grave.

## SCHOOL NOTICE.

BEING compelled by ministerial and pastoral duties to cease teaching, I would take this opportunity of returning my cordial thanks to my former patrons, and of recommending to them as worthy of their patronage and support, Mr. H. RAY, a native of Mississippi, and a recent graduate of Georgetown College, Ky. I know Mr. Ray to be a gentleman, a scholar, and in the meantime Dr. H. has had several years experience in teaching, and is a fine disciplinarian.

Mr. Ray proposes to open a school for boys and youths in a room over the Eugene House, in this city, on the 24th Monday in September, proximo, for a term of two months, embracing 32 weeks, each, at \$20 per session, payable in advance. He may be found at my study, over Dr. Sneed & Rodman's office, any time after August 1st, where he will be happy to see these desirous of entering his school, and to receive the names of any, and secure them a place.

July 26, 1858—w&tw2t.

## STOVES & TIN WARE.

Joseph Jewell, proprietor of the Union Course, New Orleans, and late proprietor of the Harting Park Course, Philadelphia, C. Hutchinson, Stable Keeper, Third St., Baton Rouge, Wm. Cline, Florida St., Baton Rouge, Samuel Rice, Trainer, New Orleans, M. Kellogg, Stable Keeper, Fifth St., Philadelphia; E. K. Conklin, Stable Keeper, Lodge Alley, Philadelphia; James S. Simmons, Stable Keeper, Hay Market Square, Boston; A. Whelton, Stable Keeper, Charleston, Mass.; Charles Pine, Stable Keeper, Vicksburg, Miss.; Ben Rice, the American Clown; Byron Woodruff, Trainer, Centreville Course, Long Island; George W. Gilmore, Stable Keeper, Third and Vine Streets, Cincinnati; Brown & Brothers, Stable Keepers, Sixth St., Cincinnati; G. S. Graham, Stable Keeper, Frankfort; W. R. Link, Stable Keeper, Frankfort; John Henderson, Stable Keeper, Frankfort; Albert G. Bacon, Frankfort; Zeb. Ward, Frankfort.

July 19, 1858—3m.

F. C. SMITH,  
Shop on St. Clair Street, Opposite the Postoffice.

FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVING purchased the interest of C. A. MERCHANT in the establishment lately conducted by Merchant & Co., I would respectfully request all those indebted to the concern to make payment to me, and those to whom the firm is indebted will be settled with me, as I am alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. I will continue the business in

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Guttering

of all descriptions, and have a large assortment of COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES; Cisterns, Wells and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, &c.

All orders promptly attended to.  
July 23, 1858—4f.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### NEW FIRM.

### PAGE, GAINES & PAGE.

HAVING associated ourselves together for the purpose of doing a general business in the way of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware and Agricultural Implements, will hereafter keep a large stock of the above articles always on hand.

The Dry Goods and Queensware for the present will be kept at the old stand of T. S. & J. R. Page, under the supervision of J. R. Page, where will always be found a large and fashionable assortment of Fancy and Staple Goods of the latest styles and lowest prices. The Grocery establishment, combined with all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Hardware and Woodware, will be kept at the old stand of W. A. Gaines, and under his supervision. We will keep but one set of Books, so that persons dealing with us can have their Grocery and Dry Goods bill combined. Terms cash, or to prompt customers six months.

THOS. S. PAGE,  
W. A. GAINES,  
JAS. R. PAGE.

### Money Lost.

The subscriber lost, in Frankfort, on Sunday, somewhere between the postoffice and Gray & Todd's store, a small pocket book, with a steel rim, containing \$420. The money was in four one hundred dollar bills—three of them on the State Bank of Tennessee, and one on the Northern Bank of Kentucky; fifteen dollars in gold and about five in small notes. The person finding the money will receive a reward of \$100 on returning it to the Commonwealth office, or to S. J. DAVIS, Jr.

## LIBERIA,

AS I FOUND IT, IN 1858,

By Rev. A. M. COWAN,

Agent Ky. Colonization Society.

184 pages, Royal Octavo.

JUST published and for sale at this office. Price 75 cents. We will send a copy, postage paid, to any one sending us an amount in money or postage stamps. June 18, 1858—4f.

## Liberia.

All free persons of color in Kentucky intending to go to Liberia in the Colonization ship, that is to leave Baltimore for Liberia on November 1st, 1858, address Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Kentucky State Colonization Society, Frankfort, Ky.

Papers published in Kentucky please notice.

## J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for cash, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination. [March 24, 1858—4f.]

## Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi-annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.

We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Jan. 11, 1858—4f.

## SPRING

## MILLINERY

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH

has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar. 10—4f.]

IF we are authorized to announce WILLIAM

J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—4f.]

IF we have been requested by Mr. PETER

JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17—4f.

## Nurse Wanted.

A liberal cash price will be paid for a good nurse. R. W. BLACKBURN.

June 30, 1858—4f.

## FRANKFORT

## VETERINARY STABLE.

Opposite the State Arsenal.

DR. WILLIAM W. EDGE, after twenty years experience in animal anatomy in all the principal cities of the Union, has established himself in the city of Frankfort, at the above named Stable, kept by A. & P. McMonry, who will also devote their time and attention to the sick and lame brought under my treatment. The Stable is cool, well ventilated, with a clay floor, and has an abundant supply of good water. A constant supply of Horse Medicines always on hand. Nicking and Docking done on an improved plan.

## REFERENCES.

Joseph Jewell, proprietor of the Union Course, New Orleans, and late proprietor of the Harting Park Course, Philadelphia; C. Hutchinson, Stable Keeper, Third St., Baton Rouge, Wm. Cline, Florida St., Baton Rouge, Samuel Rice, Trainer, New Orleans, M. Kellogg, Stable Keeper, Fifth St., Philadelphia; E. K. Conklin, Stable Keeper, Lodge Alley, Philadelphia; James S. Simmons, Stable Keeper, Hay Market Square, Boston; A. Whelton, Stable Keeper, Charleston, Mass.; Charles Pine, Stable Keeper, Vicksburg, Miss.; Ben Rice, the American Clown; Byron Woodruff, Trainer, Centreville Course, Long Island; George W. Gilmore, Stable Keeper, Third and Vine Streets, Cincinnati; Brown & Brothers, Stable Keepers, Sixth St., Cincinnati; G. S. Graham, Stable Keeper, Frankfort; W. R. Link, Stable Keeper, Frankfort; John Henderson, Stable Keeper, Frankfort; Albert G. Bacon, Frankfort; Zeb. Ward, Frankfort.

July 19, 1858—3m.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,

Madison Street, one square from Railroad Depot,

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

J. B. WASSON, - - Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE is centrally located and convenient to the Post Office, Railroad Depot, &c. It has been recently renovated and newly furnished. The proprietor will give his undivided attention to the Magnolia, and with his experience in the business can safely promise entire satisfaction to all who may become his guests. [July 7, 1858—4f.]

BACON AND LARD—  
500 lbs Bacon Shoulders;  
400 lbs Bacon Hams;  
500 lbs Bacon Sides;  
10 lbs Prime Lard;  
Not. 11, 1857

GRAY & TODD  
(CHESSE)  
A lot of New York Cheese, a fine article at  
April 23, 1858. G. R. A. ROBERTSON'S.

## TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 4th Session will commence on the First Monday in November, 1858, and will continue four months, under the direction of the following Faculty, viz: BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D., President Prof. of Surgery; ROBERT PETER, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy; JAMES M. BUSH, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy; WILLIAM S. CHURCH, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine; ETHELBERT L. DUDLEY, M. D., Prof. of Principles and Practice of Surgery; SAMUEL M. LETCHER, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; HENRY M. SKILLMAN, M. D., Prof. of General and Path. Anatomy and Physiology; BENJ. P. DRAKE, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica, Med. Jurisprudence, and Therapeutics; SAM'L. J. ADAMS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. Tickets to the full course \$100. Matriculation and Library Fee \$5. Demonstrations of Gross Dissection with fuel and lights, from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week. ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean, &c Lexington, Ky., July 14, 1858—w&tw2w.

### STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

To the Auditor of the State of Kentucky.

JULY 1, 1858.

1. The name of the Company is the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and its location is at Hartford, Conn.



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